

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 282

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—HARVIE'S BOYS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—THE GLADIATOR.

MRS. P. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MAY STARR.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE GENETRA CROSS.

WOOD'S THEATRE, corner Third and Third streets.—STOCK BLIND, ALFRED and evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—FASHION, THE CHICKEN.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th and 15th av.—NOTRE DAME.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague st.—ITALIAN OPERA—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 555 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FRENCH ST.—FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—MAX, THE MERRY SWISS BOY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—MADAME ANTOINETTE'S CHILD.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DIX BANQUET.

ROBINSON HALL, Sixteenth street.—THE ROYAL MARIQUETTE, MARIQUETTE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Fifth av.—NACRO MINISTRIES, &c.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Court street, Brooklyn.—SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRIES.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d av., between 63d and 64th sts.—Afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 668 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 9, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: A FIELD DAY FOR SECTARIANISM"—THE LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

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A FEVERISH STOCK MARKET! THE INFLUX OF GOLD! GOVERNMENTS STEADY AND RAILROAD BONDS IN DEMAND—THE BANKS AGAIN PAYING OUT LEGAL TENDERS—ACTIVITY IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES—FOURTH PAGE.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—As will be seen by the report in another part of the paper, the races yesterday at Jerome Park were witnessed by an unusually large assemblage of people, notwithstanding the dispiriting effect of the weather in the first part of the week. The five races were well run, and save that in the hurdle race at the close of the day's proceedings, wherein one of the jockeys was thrown and fallen on by his horse, nothing happened to mar a day of exceptionally good sport and admirably suitable weather.

THE THIRD TRIAL OF STOKES.—The defendant Stokes, having been granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals, again puts himself and his case before the courts and the people of the State upon the issue of a third trial upon the charge of shooting to death Colonel James Fisk, Jr., in the Grand Central Hotel in this city, in January, 1872. Whatever new facts can be developed are claimed to be in favor of Stokes, procurable now, and which were beyond the reach of counsel for the defense in the two former trials, will be soon made apparent. The public will hail with as much pleasure satisfactory proofs of "justifiable homicide" as they are anxious for the vindication of justice in bringing to punishment the perpetrator of the highest crime known to the law. The trial was opened yesterday and will proceed without delay to the end.

The Evangelical Alliance and the Roman Catholic Church—A Field Day for Sectarianism.

Yesterday the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance massed its forces to make an attack along the whole line upon the Roman Catholic Church. It was, of course, not to be expected that the Alliance would shrink from this part of its plan of campaign. With its centre resting upon Association Hall, its right upon the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church and its left upon St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the line of battle made an imposing appearance. At ten o'clock three rousing trumpet blasts were heard, and the Protestant Church militant moved forward on the foe, against which it has struggled since the time its forces numbered no more than a corporal's guard. Yet we do not imagine for an instant that the most enthusiastic members of the Alliance believed that they were making anything more than what, in fighting technology, is termed a "demonstration." The day of national conversions has gone by. The peculiar mixture of brute force and human reasoning, backed, as we are to suppose, by the special beneficent grace of the Divine Spirit, which were the visible and invisible agents for the proselytizing of entire nations in the early ages, has no longer its field for action. All Europe has been Christian, and America, peopled from Europe, is, in the great bulk, Christian too. Since the last European heathen died Christianity has had divisions, greater or less, among its members, and, although one division or the other has triumphed in various times and various localities, it must be admitted with regret that, counting by heads, Christianity in Europe and America has only loss, by falling away, to dread. If we look back to the beginning of the seventeenth century we shall find that, whereas the activity of Christian sects may have altered in sporadic cases the shades of Christian belief, European nations and their direct offshoots in America preserve the same religious complexions to-day as in the year when the good Queen Bess died. The revocation of the edict of Nantes made no conversions from the Huguenots; it simply transplanted believers in the Reformation from Catholicism to the worship of Reason was only a French spasm, which, subsiding, left France religiously much as it found it. In America, where European colonies have survived, the religion of the colonists has lived on. England, Scotland, Germany, Scandinavia and Switzerland contributed Protestants in the great majority of cases. Spain, Portugal, France, Ireland, Italy and Austria sent Catholics in the greatest numbers. The descendants of all these preserve generally the same relative proportions of religious beliefs. The real exception to the rule in all countries is the comparative growth of infidelity, free-thinking, atheism, positivism, or under whatever name those are known whose starting point is the complete negation of Christianity. They are the common foe of all Christians; but, while agreeing that such is the case, the great secular divisions of Christendom have resolved to tilt at each other first to find out who is to blame for the existence of infidelity. As a general statement of the case we may put it in the following form:—Catholicism says that Protestantism is to blame, because infidelity has its parent in the reckless unbridling of belief; it is a sliding scale to infidelity. Protestantism says that Catholicism is to blame, because its outrageous assumptions have forced men into revolt against all revealed religion; it acts like a nauseating drug on the human vessels containing faith. None but the atheist can rejoice in these recriminations, which, diluted with words and spiced with pulpit malevolence, re-echo wherever the one church can believe they will come to the ears of the other. The great Christian issue of the day is how infidelity is to be met; yet at the meeting of the Alliance it has had but one or two exponents of any ability. For the far narrower and more vulgar fight between Protestantism and Catholicism it could call forth almost every man on its roll of members. Is this consoling? Is this wise?

Yesterday the spirit of sectarianism was rampant. Agreeing to differ on all things Protestant, the Alliance is at one in allowing no such liberty to the Catholics. Apart from the interest inspired by the various papers read, we must look upon the attitudes of the contestants as curious to impartial eyes. A perfect statement of an opponent's case when religion is under dispute is something very difficult to get, almost impossible to expect. So much lies in motive, which an opponent can never measure, and which he will never admit to be what the other party states it to be, that religious polemics are always suspect. Yet the Catholic case was stated yesterday by a dozen Protestant gentlemen with the most surprising results. Professor Dormer, of Berlin, said that since the infidelity dogma Catholicism was Caesarism. Professor Fisher described it as depressing, where his religion was exalting, and a despotism where his belief was liberty. The proclamation of the aforesaid dogma, according to Professor Hitchcock, was an error and a blunder, the latter, we suppose, being the miserable earthly quality of inexpediency superadded to the implied violence to right. It was, in fact, neither right nor, what with clerics of all creeds is occasionally a good, sagacious. Professor Kraft, of Bonn, indeed mixed up other earthly reasons against Papal infallibility when he said it was in utter disregard of law, right and decency. On all hands it was denounced, but beyond this the case was, we fear, little advanced. The actual change which the dogma brought about from the manner in which Catholics regarded the Pope before the last Ecumenical Council was never fairly examined. This is only one instance of the inexactness which characterized the attacks. An intelligent comparison between the implied independence of Papal interference enjoyed by the Catholic world before the Council, and its condition since, would, we believe, dissipate all the talk about a new Catholic despotism. It was purely a question for Catholics whether what they claim to have existed at all times should be put into dogmatic shape to prevent all mistakes. Catholicism was conceded by some of the speakers to have been good enough in its way, but it is too musty for the nineteenth century; indeed one speaker startlingly urged that there was no nineteenth century in Europe, except in North Germany and England.

France, Italy and Austria are somewhere about the time of the deluge. Paradoxically beside these stigmas of antiquity it will be found that the only good words for Catholics are for those who call themselves "Old." On the showing of results we are not much more struck with the roseate glow of things for Protestantism in this anti-Catholic field. Rev. Mr. Lorriaux, of Paris, reports the admirable success of evangelization in France; but he must have looked at the matter through a Popish magnifying glass, or he would not have missed the discouraging signs detected by the eyes of Rev. Mr. Fisch, of Paris also, who told about the successful machinations of the Jesuits and the Bourbons in getting up pilgrimages. Professor Fronier gave great encouragement by depicting the "Catholic" not as Roman, but as a "good" Catholic, which Father Hyacinthe was working for in Switzerland, and the good "Old" revolting Catholics were put down as five thousand strong, with fifty-nine congregations and forty priests. They evidently have left His Holiness the Pope something in the way of a following. Dr. Storrs, while depicting the repulsive nature of Catholic law and doctrines, dwelt on the seductive and attractive influences of its mysterious ceremonies. The point out of it all to which we would call the attention of the Conference is that no plan was laid down for the conversion of Catholics to Protestantism, nor was any prospect of such a result held out. To encourage a weakening of the Catholic Church, to call it superstitious and class it as an enemy beside atheism, argued Dr. McGlynn, a Catholic pastor, in a sermon published in the *Herald* last Monday, is not Christian. With Catholics it is not likely to cause any revolt against their Church. The very effort of the Alliance toward a union of sects, with all its incompleteness, places Protestantism on the very ground of a unified church, which, in its logical form of a complete unity, it combats. So the great fight was fought yesterday. What effect it will have on Protestants we cannot yet say. If it makes them love their Catholic neighbors and causes the latter to reciprocate we shall be pleased, if disappointed. But we still cannot help thinking that those who look on from the outside will be saddened, and that if there is a laugh on any side it will be the metallic echination of the infidel.

The Liberal Republican State Convention and Its Results.

The Liberal Republican State Convention at Elmira was a more imposing affair than was anticipated by either the republican or democratic politicians. The impression widely prevailed that this Convention would be a "beggary account of empty boxes," but it turned out an assemblage of nearly two hundred intelligent delegates. The State ticket, however, is the mixed ticket that was generally expected, and the resolutions, coming as they do from a body of anti-Grant republicans, would have disappointed all aids had they not been particularly pungent upon the alleged manifold corruptions and abominations of the national administration.

The Liberal State ticket, made up from the republican and democratic tickets, is as follows:—

For Secretary of State—Dietrich Willers, democrat.
For Comptroller—Nelson K. Hopkins, republican.
For Attorney General—David Pratt, democrat.
For State Treasurer—Thomas H. Raines, democrat and liberal.
For Canal Commissioner—James Jackson, democrat.
For State Engineer—Sylvanus H. Swett, democrat.
For State Prison Inspector—Moss K. Platt, republican.

Mr. Raines, as State Treasurer, was elected as a regular republican, but having in the late Presidential campaign supported the opposition ticket and cause of Greeley and Brown, he was thrown out by the republicans at Utica, and being thrown out by them, he was adopted by the democrats, and being a liberal republican, he was of course at Elmira the favorite for State Treasurer. He constitutes, in fact, the liberal State ticket, the others, democrats and republicans, being adopted as make-weights for Mr. Raines.

The Elmira platform, like the Elmira ticket, is made up of republican and democratic timber, but, as the deserters from a church or a party, being always in earnest, are always its most inveterate enemies, we find these anti-Grant republicans more eloquent in the expressions of their wrath and hostility against the national administration and the party supporting it than the democrats, sworn enemies of the dominant party from the beginning. The question recurs, What will be the effect of this liberal movement on our coming State election? A party which, on a comparatively short notice, can muster a State Convention of two hundred delegates, must have a considerable body of followers scattered through the State. They were not visible in the results of our last November elections, because for every republican gained by the democratic party in the Greeley movement perhaps two or three democratic Bourbons were lost. But now we have these liberals in a position in which their strength or weakness will be disclosed, and they may, thus posted in the battle, bring about some surprising results.

HARTFORD VICTORIES.—The popular vote of Connecticut (near six thousand majority) in favor of Hartford as the State capital, instead of dividing the honors with New Haven, as heretofore, is a great victory for Hartford, and the city should do something as a testimonial of its appreciation of the popular verdict. A handsome park would be a good idea, and the example would be a good one to all our other State capitals that have not adopted this most beautiful and valuable of all modern city improvements.

NEW SPOKES IN THE OLD HUB.—The numerical strength of the city of Boston has been increased by the annexation of the towns of Charlestown, Brighton and West Roxbury. The population of the city may now reach somewhere near three hundred thousand—a very creditable figure for a provincial city. By these annexations the "Hub" can now boast of having within her limits the ever-to-be-glorified shaft on Bunker Hill, to say nothing of the delectable cattle pens of Brighton.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—On Monday last we had a thunder storm at New Brighton, Staten Island, and on Tuesday last they had a thunder storm at old Brighton, England. Did it go over by the cable?

THE FIVE POINTS IN THE GAME OF THE BOWY BANNER.—Five tyroons.

The Demand for the Removal of the City Comptroller—Unearthing the Suspected Mysteries of the Finance Department.

The citizens of New York will be startled to-day by the disclosure of the prodigality, to call it by no harsher name, with which the public money has been expended by Comptroller Green for lobby services rendered to the Comptroller during the last session of the State Legislature. The unearthing of the bills which we publish this morning calls to mind the exposure of the secrets of the old Tammany Ring two years ago. Under Tweed and Connolly the squandering of the people's money without the warrant of law and the payment of counsel "for services in regard to legislation" at the extravagant rate of one hundred dollars a day, and from nine to twelve dollars a day additional for "expenses," were classified under very expressive heads. We see no reason why they should not be similarly designated when occurring under the financial management of Comptroller Green.

The bills dug up out of the recesses of the Finance Department are those of a "reform" lawyer of this city, who appears, according to his own statement, to have been engaged by Mr. Green to render "services in regard to legislation" at Albany at the modest rate of one hundred dollars a day and expenses. This fortunate counsel has drawn out of the city treasury, for seventy-four days' alleged services, the sum of \$7,944 75. The first two amounts paid to him by Mr. Green (five hundred dollars each) we take to be for ten days' work, although the dates are not specified in the bills, and one of them is not sworn to as required by law. In the other items the days on which the "services" were performed are specified, and we are thus enabled to fix them definitely. We find that for March 19, 20, 21 and 22 the counsel was paid by Mr. Green out of the people's money \$448 50, or a fee of one hundred dollars a day and a little over twelve dollars a day for board at an Albany hotel. From March 24 up to and including May 31 his "services" were paid for every day excepting Sundays, or sixty days, at the rate of one hundred dollars a day and an average of nine dollars a day for expenses.

It is immaterial whether the lobby or legal services of the "reform" counsel employed by Mr. Green are worth one hundred dollars or one hundred cents a day. If Mr. Green valued them at the higher rate he was perfectly at liberty to engage them, provided he paid them out of his own pocket. He might have retained the whole Albany lobby at his own expense, to keep himself in office, to increase his own powers, and to defeat such legislation as might be desired by co-ordinate departments of the city government to which he is unfriendly, and no person would have a right to complain. But by what authority did he pay these shamefully exorbitant fees and expenses for "services in regard to legislation" out of the money of the people of New York? Who constituted him the lobby guardian of the people's interests? He had no legal right to pay out a single dollar of the public money for any such purpose. In so doing he has followed the practice of the Tammany conspirators, who were condemned for nothing more severely than for their unscrupulous squandering of the public money for "services" rendered at the State capital.

In the auditing and payment of these lobby service charges Mr. Green has shown a remarkable absence of the official preciseness and watchdog vigilance he exercises over the payrolls of laborers and scrub women. There is a looseness, as well as a liberality, in his action in regard to the accounts of his special counsel which is as novel as it is significant. One of the bills thus paid bears no affidavit, as imperatively required by law. Then the one hundred dollar fee for "services in regard to legislation" and the accompanying "expenses" have been paid every day, Sundays excepted, during a period of over two months, although it is notorious and was well known to Mr. Green that the Legislature was not in session at all for many days between March 24 and May 31. The Comptroller recently attempted to deprive a poor scrub woman of her wages, probably amounting to ten shillings a day, because she had not, as he alleged, performed all the services for which she charged. It did not occur to him to cut down the bill for "services in legislation" at over one hundred dollars a day for days when no Legislature was in session and no "services" could have been performed.

A committee of the Reform Association, headed by Mr. John Foley, waited on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday to lay before him these remarkable accounts, as well as other alleged improper official acts on the part of the Comptroller, and to demand the removal of that officer. As the Mayor has promised to give the subject his attention, we place before him for his consideration certain points bearing upon the case.

The "services in legislation" rendered by Mr. Green's special counsel included twenty-seven days in May, while the present charter was in force.

In article 6, section 35, of the charter it is provided as follows:—

No officer or department, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have or employ any attorney or counsel, but it shall be the duty of the Law Department to furnish to every department and officer such advice and legal assistance as counsel or attorney, in or out of court, as may be required by such officer or department; and for that purpose he may assign an attorney to any department that he shall deem to need the same, &c.

No provision is made in the charter for the employment of counsel by the Comptroller, either as a legislative agent or otherwise. The special counsel, whose large bills are now before the Mayor, could not have been assigned to the Comptroller by the Corporation Counsel, because the bills bear no authorization or certification of the latter officer, and because the assignment of special counsel for any such purpose as "services in legislation" would not have been authorized by the charter, which contemplates only special legal services rendered necessary in a department for its official business in an emergency. The Comptroller has, therefore, wilfully violated the present law, at least in his payment of these bills from May 1 to May 31.

In article 10, section 95 of the charter it is provided that "any officer of the city government who shall wilfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act . . . shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties proposed by law, and on conviction shall forfeit his office, &c."

It will be interesting to note whether Mayor Havemeyer will have the firmness to discharge

his duty under the law and properly investigate the serious charges made against the Comptroller, in whose leading strings he has been hitherto supposed to be driven.

If the investigation is to be made, and made impartially, we invite the Mayor to further inquire whether the retainer given by the Comptroller last Saturday to this same special counsel to appear on behalf of the city in the mandamus cases before Judge Barrett was authorized by the Corporation Counsel, and whether the assignment of such special counsel to the Comptroller's department has been made in accordance with the provisions of the charter—by the law officer of the city government. If, as we are informed, the Corporation Counsel has made no such assignment, but, on the contrary, has advised the Comptroller that the city has no good defence to the suits in which mandamus were applied for before Judge Barrett, then Mr. Green has again clearly violated the provision of the law to which we have referred; has done so in obstinate defiance of the opinion of the legal adviser of the Corporation and at a needless waste of the public money, and should be at once removed from office.

EARTHQUAKES.—A violent earthquake occurred in Darmstadt, Germany, on Tuesday last, causing great terror among the inhabitants, shaking the city greatly and doing considerable damage. This shows that the earth is getting feverish again, and now we fear that next the city of Paris will be greatly shaken, for the signs of a coming earthquake in that quarter are in the air.

CHICAGO REDIVIVUS.—This day two years ago the city of Chicago, from her great fire, was a plain of blazing or smouldering ruins. But look at her now, *recta in curia*—glorious in her strength, radiant in beauty and arrayed as a bride for the reception of the bridegroom, one of the modern wonders of the world.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, in our neighboring village of Mount Vernon yesterday was owing mainly to the absence of water. They had firemen on the ground in time, but they had no water. Experience is the mother of wisdom, but we have to pay very dearly for her instructions in neglecting them too long.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mayor-elect James Otis, of San Francisco, is at the Brevoort House.
General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Captain Lockock, of the British Army, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
General Brewerton, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Astor House.
Collector James P. Casey, of New Orleans, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Weeks, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Lieutenant Commander Woodrow, of the United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel.
Major P. G. Hall, of the United States Army, is registered at the Sturtevant House.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow to attend the Maryland State Fair held at Pimlico.
Count G. de Lichterfeld, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

General Gustavus W. Smith, Insurance Commissioner of Kentucky, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House from Newport.

Secretary Charles B. Robertson, of the British Legation, yesterday arrived at the Clarendon Hotel from Washington.

Lieutenant Governor J. C. Robinson and State Engineer William B. Taylor have arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, left the Clarendon Hotel last evening for Washington, but he will return to this city to-morrow.

Wilkie Collins was yesterday entertained by Governor Dix, Colonel F. T. Martin and Mr. Littlefield, President of the Young Men's Association of Albany.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, called at the White House yesterday to extend to the President an invitation to attend the North Carolina State Fair to be held at Raleigh.

The President yesterday appointed Samuel L. Glasgow, of Iowa, to be United States Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, and John A. Bridgeland, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Havre, France.

Count Corti, the Italian Minister, sailed for home yesterday, in the steamship Russia, having obtained leave of absence from his government. He takes with him to London the records and evidence used before the British-American Claims Commission.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

The Cheyenne Tribe To Be Punished By the Troops—A Squally State of Affairs at Fort Sill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1873.
Secretary Delano to-day received the following telegram from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—

Fort Sill, Oct. 4. }
Via Camp, Oct. 7, 1873. }
To Hon. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior:—
Governor Davis and party arrived yesterday. They have held a preliminary council with the Kiowa chiefs. The severe measures probably necessary with the Comanches have made it very important that the Cheyennes raiding near Pueblo should be struck and destroyed or captured. Their chiefs told me that the men went against their wishes and in defiance of their agent. They claim responsibility for them. A blow there will make the solution here much easier by preventing the tribes from joining the Comanches. The Indians must be kept on the reservations by punishment when other means fail. ED. P. SMITH.

The contents of this dispatch were communicated to the War Department, and it being agreed to take immediate action the Secretary telegraphed to Mr. Smith as follows:—

Washington, Oct. 8, 1873.
E. P. SMITH, Fort Sill, Indian Territory:—
Orders have been given by the War Department to strike the raiding Cheyennes near Pueblo as soon as possible. Keep the advance of the Kiowa and Cheyenne forces on the Fort Sill reservation. C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9—A. M.

Probabilities.
FOR THURSDAY, THROUGHOUT THE ATLANTIC STATES CLEAR WEATHER AND HIGHER TEMPERATURE.

FOR NEW ENGLAND northerly winds, backing to Southwest.

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES light winds and calms.

FOR THE GULF STATES light winds, mostly from the Southeast, with generally clear weather.

FOR THE OHIO VALLEY and the lower lakes southerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

FOR THE LOWER MISSOURI VALLEY and upper lake region southerly winds backing to southeast and possibly on Lake Superior northeast, with partly cloudy and warm weather.

THE WEATHER IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of the year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HAROLD BUILDING:—

1872. 1873.

3 A. M. 60 42 3:30 P. M. 67 67

6 A. M. 59 40 6 P. M. 61 62

9 A. M. 60 44 9 P. M. 61 62

12 M. 65 65 12 P. M. 61 65

Average temperature yesterday 61 65

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 60 64

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera—"Il Trovatore," with Nilsson, Campanini, Cary and Del Puente.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, the performance being the fifth of the subscription series. Although the opera was the well-known "Il Trovatore," which has been sung in every shape and form in this city until it might be considered an impossibility to give anything new in its cast, yet it proved of advantage last evening in demonstrating the ability of Mr. Strakosch to present a company complete in all its requirements and well balanced in cast, chorus and orchestra. It is such a novel sensation to hear an Italian opera company of such calibre, that there was a degree of freshness communicated to the familiar numbers of Verdi's most popular work. In this particular the management deserves high praise, since it is a long step beyond the pernicious star system, the bane of art. The four principal singers—Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini and Signor Del Puente—won laurels in their respective roles, and it was difficult to say which of the artists was entitled to the greatest degree of praise. Even the minor parts were filled by conscientious singers, and Signor Muzio's department, with the exception of one *stucco* of the chorus, of which we shall speak again more fully, contributed to the harmony and symmetry of the representation. The *Herald* has repeatedly urged the necessity of such perfection of detail in operatic performances, and to the management of the Strakosch troupe the credit is due in the inauguration of such a commendable course.

Madame Nilsson, although she does not count the rôle of Leonora among her favorite operatic characters, won such a success last evening as should encourage her to repeat more frequently such a charming and symmetrical performance. She breathed tenderness and deep feeling in the "Tacea la Notte" and surprised every one by her brilliant and exact rendering of the superb singing *allegro*. "Di tale natura" the *forza* of Madame Nilsson does not consist of bravura singing, but here she showed herself an adept in the protean line, her voice being so well adapted to a degree of warmth in the concluding trio of the first act, even beyond the fiery ardor of the tenor and baritone. In the agitated measures of the "E deppio" scene, when she is rescued from the power of the Count by the opportune arrival of her lover, the dramatic power of Mme. Nilsson was shown to advantage, and the *ensemble* that closes the act was given with promptness and energetic expression. The tower scene was more interesting than ever by Mme. Nilsson's exquisite singing in "Diammi la rosa" and her superb acting during the "Miserere." The "Tu vedrai" was omitted, and by its omission the dramatic action of the scene was untidily adding considerably to her triumph. She sung a waltz of passion and fervor into the aria, "Vivrai contenta, guillo," and her voice was repeated with the same power and tenderness. Throughout this well-known rôle of Leonora in Nilsson's hands became fresh and delightful, and applause greeted her from the rise to the fall of the curtain.

Miss Cary astonished even her most enthusiastic admirers by the amount of tragic fire she infused into the rôle of the revenged sister. The first scene of the second act was interpreted by her with rare effect, and she was called out after her passionate and almost hysterical outburst, a spontaneous voice of the entire audience. Again, when Azucena is taken prisoner by the retainers of the Count, Miss Cary called forth the commendations of those who listened to her. She has evidently labored industriously in her profession since the first Nilsson season; for she has succeeded in uniting dramatic talent to her rounded, sympathetic voice.

The *Manner* of the evening, Campanini, revived the *Parade* of Wachtel, with the additional good quality of his own impersonation of uniform excellence. He gave the opening scene deliciously and the gem of the tenor part, "Al! si ben mio," with the exception of a few notes, was generally passed unnoticed by